



City of Louisburg

2016 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Note: Data contained in this report is from the 2015 calendar year.

4/2/2016

Our goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The City of Louisburg Water Department and the Marais des Cygnes Public Utility Authority (MDCPUA) are pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires distribution of this report. It is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you everyday. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.



WATER SYSTEM

The City of Louisburg currently purchases our drinking water from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Our water comes from surface water we purchase from MDCPUA Water Treatment Plant. The MDCPUA Water Plant is a public entity jointly owned by the cities of Paola and Louisburg, Kansas. Available storage is provided by 3 elevated tanks: a 750,000 gallon tank located at Harvest Drive and Wildcat Drive; a 250,000 gallon tank located at South Third Street and Metcalf Road; and a 50,000 gallon tank located between South Second and South Third Street immediately west of Peoria Street. The MDCPUA transmission system includes a 1,100,000 gallon ground tank and two 750,000 gallon elevated tanks.

Statement of Water Quality

The City of Louisburg and MDCPUA strive to meet all Federal and State requirements through continuous monitoring and testing for water quality.

Contacting Your Water Department

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nathan Law, City Administrator, at City Hall, (913) 837-5371. The City of Louisburg wants you, our valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. The City conducts regularly scheduled Council meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month at 6:30 PM. If you would like to address the City Council concerning the quality of your water, you may attend any Council meeting.

Persons with Special Needs or Immune Deficiencies

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Monitoring

**"WE ARE
COMMITTED TO
ENSURING THE
QUALITY OF YOUR
WATER"**

The City of Louisburg Water Department & MDCPUA Water Plant routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Tables No. 1 and 2 show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. An assessment of our source water has been completed. For the results of the assessment, please contact City Hall or view on-line at: www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

***Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

***Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

***Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

***Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

***Organic chemical contaminants** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 5 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Summary of Table No. 1 and 2

During the 2015 calendar year, the City of Louisburg water system had one violation of drinking water regulations.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions

In Tables No. 1 and 2 you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2015 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1—December 31, 2015. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. ***The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.***

Testing Results for: City of Louisburg

TABLE 1

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2015				

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2015	53	21 - 71	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2015	71	31 - 79	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2012 - 2014	0.026	0.0043 - 0.033	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2012 - 2014	1.3	1.3 - 1.8	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

During the 2015 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
7/1/2015 - 7/31/2015	COLIFORM (TCR)	FAILURE TO COLLECT REQUIRED SAMPLES

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2015 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	6/15/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	0.93	0.93	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	0.021	0.021	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	1.5	1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	4/7/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	0.71	0.5 - 0.71	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/18/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	1.1	0.87 - 1.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	33	33	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	0.061	0.061	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	22	22	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	44	44	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	290	290	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	0.18	0.18	LANG	0
DES-ISOPROPYL-ATRAZINE	6/15/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	0.41	0.41	UG/L	
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	78	78	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	5.3	5.3	MG/L	150
PH	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	8.9	8.9	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	3.7	3.7	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	4.4	4.4	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	18	18	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	24	24	MG/L	250
TDS	5/12/2015	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	150	150	MG/L	500

During the 2015 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

Testing Results for: MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH
TABLE 2

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	6/15/2015	0.93	0.93	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/12/2015	0.021	0.021	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/12/2015	1.5	1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	4/7/2015	0.71	0.5 - 0.71	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/18/2015	1.1	0.87 - 1.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2015	21	21	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2015	80	80	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
6/1/2015 - 6/30/2015	12	1.93	1.0 RATIO	1.46

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Our Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/12/2015	33	33	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/12/2015	0.061	0.061	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	5/12/2015	22	22	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/12/2015	44	44	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	5/12/2015	290	290	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/12/2015	0.18	0.18	LANG	0
DES-ISOPROPYL-ATRAZINE	6/15/2015	0.41	0.41	UG/L	
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/12/2015	78	78	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/12/2015	5.3	5.3	MG/L	150
PH	5/12/2015	8.9	8.9	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/12/2015	3.7	3.7	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/12/2015	4.4	4.4	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/12/2015	18	18	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/12/2015	24	24	MG/L	250
TDS	5/12/2015	150	150	MG/L	500

During the 2015 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.